Messrs. C. Krishna Murti and H. K. Veerabasaviah, also urged the necessity for the introduction of the Negotiable Instruments Act in view of the large mercantile transactions in the State.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 9.

Gambling Act to be extended to all taluks.

Mr. Bore Gowda, Yedatore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Gambling Act has been passed but it has not been extended to the taluks. It is therefore prayed that the Act may be extended to all the villages and towns in the State as it is only then that gambling can be put down. Further, offences under this Act may be made cognizable by the Police and then alone good results can be expected.

Reply of Government.—Instructions will be issued to enforce the provisions relating to the prevention of gambling in the Police Regulation.

SUBJECT No. 10.

Introduction of a law for the proper management and upkeep of Muzrai institutions in the State.

Messrs. B. Alasingra Char and Dodda Payanna, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—All over the State there are numerous temples endowed with inam lands. Many of the temples are in need of repairs; and in some there is no worship. With a view to manage and maintain such temples properly a law may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—The Muzrai Regulation has been passed into law.

SUBJECT No. 11.

The Muzrai Bill.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga municipality.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 12.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

(*a*) Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit, Mysore City Municipal Council.
(*a*) & (*b*) Mr. C. Krishnamurti, Law Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—Modification of the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation, X of 1894, as follows, is desirable :—

(*a*) Raising the marriageable age of girls from 8 to 10.

(*b*) Fixing the minimum marriageable age of boys at 18.

Mr. C. Krishnamurti.—The minimum for girls should be increased to 10. In the Census Report it is stated that the number of married girls between the ages of 5 and 10 is about 3,000 of whom 55 are widows. He anticipated objections regarding his proposal from the orthodox party but would recommend it for the benefit of the public.

Messrs. Venkataramiah and Subba Setti argued *contra* and stated that Government should not interfere in such matters. The present law was passed after careful consideration, and it was quite enough for the present.

Votes were taken with the result that 68 were in favour and 71 against it.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 13.

Widow Re-marriage Act.

Messrs. C. Krishnamurti, Law Association, Bangalore, and H. K. Veerabasaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—Widow Re-marriage Act may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 14.

Amendment of the Breach of Contract Act.

(*a*) Messrs. H. Basavegowda and Subba Setty, Manjarabad taluk; B. Nanjegowda, South Mysore Native Planters' Association; Kesavadasaiengar and Dande Kesavachar, Belur taluk; B. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur taluk; Kalasegowda, Mudgere taluk; Chikkamallappa, Gundlupet taluk; and Mylarappa, Nagar taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. Revanasiddiah and Halappa, Honnali taluk.

(*c*) Mr. U. S. Shiva Rao, Chikmagalur municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) With a view to help the planting community who get their coolies chiefly from South Canara, the Breach of Contract Act may be made extraditable so as to apply to cases where such coolies, or their mestris abscond with advances.

(*b*) The Breach of Contract Act may be so amended as to apply to agricultural labour also.

(*c*) Section 1 of Act XIII of 1859 may be amended by the insertion of the words "in writing" after the word "contracted" and by the addition of a *proviso* that when the party proceeded against is a woman, only a summons shall isssue for her appearance.

Mr. Lake representing the South Mysore Planters' Association stated that the planters were all in favour of the introduction of an Act on the lines of the Madras Act of 1903 with suitable modifications to suit local conditions.

Mr. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur, suggested that the limit of 10 acres prescribed in the Madras Act might be reduced to 5 acres.

Reply of Government.—After the receipt of the opinions called for from the Deputy Commissioners of the Planting Districts, the matter will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 15.

A Regulation to control the management of inam villages.

Messrs. B. Alasingrachar & Dodda Payanna, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—For want of introduction of Survey and Settlement into inam villages, dissensions among *vrittidars* have increased to a great extent, and consequently many an inam village has been reduced to a deplorable condition. In order to fulfil the objects of the grant of such villages, it is prayed that a suitable Regulation be framed to provide the necessary control in the proper management of such villages and also to enforce the maintenance of proper accounts connected therewith, and the introduction of Survey and Settlement.

Mr. Alasingrachar said that many inam villages were in a very unsatisfactory condition and that a Regulation was necessary to introduce Survey and Settlement compulsorily in inam villages with a view to define the